# THE WAR FLEET

OF BRITAIN.

Some Lessons Taught by the Recent Maneuvres.

FAST CRUISERS ARE NEEDED

A British Writer Calls Attention to the Necessity for Improvement in the Style of England's Warships-Supremncy of the Sens Endangered

A writer in the "London Chronicle Arnold White, calls attention to the present condition of England's begated war flect as developed by the recent maneuvres. "The two chief lessons of the maneuvres," he says, "are first, the necessity for a targer supply of fast and efficient cruisers if our commerce is to be safeguarded in time of war; and secendly, the comparative worthlessness of obsolete or obsolescent ships of war." Continuing, Mr. White says:

When the British taxpayer reads of the House of Commons (as on Thursday night) voting £56,600,000 without discussion mainly for the fighting services of | home. the country he may fairly assume that any more money wanted for the navy must either come from the economics on the War Office vote for six army corps, or from dropping unprofitable outlay on useless ships by the fords commissioner of but its charge as well. the admiralty. Including the new supplementary vote, the admiralty dispose about £33,000,000 during the current year for the purposes of the royal navy. What does not appear on the surface, however, is the large outlay on bricks and mortar-breakwaters, harbors and marine barracks. The modern doctrine is that the British fleet is no longer able to fight unless it preserves an ideal harbor guarded by breakwaters, torpedo booms and other modern luxuries. The old-fashloned ides that the proper place 'or a fighting fleet is at sea is out of

#### The Admiralty Criticised.

"A modern feet under existing admiralty management seems to be looked on as if it were a baby in a peramburator, and that the maternal anxiety of the admiralty required it to be safely enclosed by a stone cradle. This doctrine of the 'ideal harbor' has diverted enormou sums of money-nearly £26,000,000 sterling-from fighting ships and fighting men to bricks and mortar. The obvious result is a triumph for the French torpedo box policy. Our French rivals by a mederate expenditure in mobile craft and their supporting stations have succeeded in inducing John Bull to plunge violently into investments in stone walls. If, however, : French torpedo boat is intended to fight on the sea it can be met and fought on the sea. One would have thought that the admiralty would have recognized this fact. They have done nothing of the kind, and, as Mr. Fred T. Jane in a brilliant article in the current number of the Fortnightly Review' points out, at the present time 'the admirally have all but ceased to build

"The driving home of the lesson of this enormous expenditure in bricks and mortar, while stinting the construction of de-stroyers, cannot be accomplished better than by pointing out that the number of French torpedo boat stations in the Medi-terranean actually exceeds the number of English torpedo boat destroyers. The ef-ficient destroyers of the Mediterranean amount to only thirteen, although the adamount to only interest of the station to the extent of their powers. On the south coast of France there are nine toredo boat stations. In Algiers there are pedo boat statements. a secondary six, including Marsa-el-Kebir, a secondary base now under construction, and intend-ed to dominate the English line of comication between Gibraltar and Maita. In Corstea there are five torpedo boat sta-tions, while another shelter station is to be established at Cavii. In Tunis there are two. A visit to Toulon and a study of the first settlers on Constable Hook the French professional fournals enable anyone to discover where these stations are situated. There is no secret about in full of real human interest, but the real history of the first settlers on Constable Hook and the vivid contrast of what the little peninsula was then and what it is today in full of real human interest. and here is the broad fact that the French have at least a score of pathos. while the French have at least a scote to when the Dutch purchased Manhattan torpedo attack, the British admiralty have liste from a branch of the Iroquois tribe, de and can make no reply until torpede made and can make no text of the destroyers, that do not exist, can be bought or built. So great is the necessity for destroyers that they should be obtained wherever they can be got. The German yard schichau or Italian builders might be utilized for the purpose.

## Ships Uscless in War.

"Assuming that the social influence of the army is too great to enable the admiralty to obtain the required money by economies on the military vote for the six uncless army corps, there is an alternative source from which it can be obtained. There at least 113 ships, some authorities say 115, others 117, either in commission or in reserve, which are cost ly to maintain in peace and are absolutely useless in war. The following ten ships, for instance, devoted to coast de fence, are themselves indefensible-Glatton, Gorgon, Hecate. Cyclops, Magdale Abyssinia, Wivern, Rupert, Hotspin Seven of them are armed with muzzle-loading guns. All the tyrped gunboats of the Halcyon, Harrier, Hussian and Hazard class are useless. The gun vensels Swift and Linnet are armed with muzzle-loading guns and are ob Raven and Cockchafer are also armed with murrie-loading guns. The sloops Beagle, Basilisk, Daphne, Nymphe, Icarus, and Melita are expensive in peace and uscless in war. The same thing may be said of the Niger, Onyx, Repard, Speedy Circe, Hebe, Leda, and Alarm. The whole of the Lapwing, Ringdove, Widgeon, Sparof the Lapwing, Ringdove, Widgeon, Spar row, Goldfinch, Redbreast, Pigeon, Piov er, and Partridge class are obsolete, costly and useless. The whole covey of them might be destroyed tomorrow without any injury to national interests. The crews employed on board these 113 vessels are ently required on board efficient ships If war broke out every one of these 113 uscless vessels would either have to seek the shelter of the stone walls which the admiralty has so sedulously provided or be abundoned to their fate. What is the use of a ship behind a wall? Other nations have carefully modernized their old ships. The late board of admiralty were walls and in the wholesale purchase of were allowed to become inefficient when a little foresight and determination would have brought them up to date.

## The Need of Destroyers.

"The time has come to face the situatton. At least 100 vessels might be drafted out of the navy tomorrow without impairing its strength. Only last year the admiralty spent £90,000 on repairing Dreadnaught and removing two muzzle-loading gons from her battery, only to replace them by another brace of muzzle-loading guns of different make. partment of the admiralty, of which Lord Belborne has boasted, could have been party to such waste. Wherever the money is obtained, the pressure It is inconceivable that the thinking deis obtained, the pressing need for de-stroyers at the present moment is be-yound dispute, even by the upholders of the battleships of the old school. No battleship is safe that has not at least two

#### TRAINED FOR BLIND MEN. Curious Kennels Where Pupples Go

to School. Among the many careers that a dog who has to work for his living may follow is that of leading the blind. Of course, the work is one that re-

quires some training, and there are, in fact, a number of what may be called preparatory schools for this sort of The most reliable guides are the prod-

ict of the instructions of a man whose kennels are in a little village in England. As the dog which is destined to act in he place of a pair of eyes has no easy ask before it, only the most intelligent upples are chosen to be trained for the

drpose. Having selected the little animal whose he work it will be to lead the blind, he breeder leaves it with its mother until is no least some four months old. Its layful labythood is at an end, the puppy gins to go to school, taking, as a first ep, leasuns in the art of walking in a straight line and at a steady pace. The school-room to begin with is the kennel yard, later it is a country lane, by and by the village street.

It takes time for a lively young animal o learn that sudden dashes here and here must not be indulged in while some ne has hold of a chain attached to its ollar. But after about two months' constant daily practice the lesson in driven

By making excursions in all directions, leaving the dog to do all the piloting home, it e blind expert tests and develops its sense of locality. He furthermore accustoms it to traffic, and by kindly insistence impresses on it the necessity for not only withdrawing itself from danger,

After from four to five months' train-ing the dog is ready to lead the blind. It is then perhaps some nine months old, and is kept in constant practice until a surchaser is found. The breeder who has and the dog trained does not advertise, but he is known to the officials of the various charitable organizations which assist the blind. When a blind man is anxious to get about and has no child who can lead him, a dog is ordered from the breeder, who receives between \$10 and

\$15 for each milmal supplied.

Then a clever little doggle makes a long journey by rail, and after it has got to know its new master, settles down out complaint to a life of quiet, faithful self-sacrifice.—Liverpool Mail,

# THE LAST OF THE COMMUNIPAWS.

BONES AND RELICS DISCOVERED.

Tribe That Roamed and Hunted Where New York Now Stands-Recollections of the End of the Race.

Several days ago a number of laborers, who were excavating near one of the big oll tanks of the Standard Oil Company, on Constable Hook, Bayonne, N. J., came upon a quantity of arrowheads, tomanwks, and wampum beads about six feet below the surface. Digging farther down their picks laid bare a scattered heap of fragments of what, to all appearances, were human bones.

This was not the first time that Indian relics and the bones of the warrior who

a part of that tribe moved over to Constable Hook and set up their wigwams on the shores of the Kill von Kull. The chief of that branch tribe was known to his people as Communipaw, and after his death, in honor to his memory the tribe called itself by that name, and by that name is now known a part of the city of Bayonne. When this little tribe settled on Constable Hook it selected one of the garden spots in that section of the counoil and acids, was then a swift-rushing in let of up sullied blue, teeming with fish, and in the fall wild game of every spe cles was plentiful on both sides of stream.

## A Peace Loving Tribe.

The Communipaws were a peace-loving tribe, content with their waving fields of maire and the free range of a country overflowing with game. They were on the best of terms with their white peighbors across the Hudson, and smoked many pipes of peace in the quiet little lanes of Manhattan.

Shortly after the Communipawa took up their residence on the little peninsula a party of Dutchmen, who resented the rule of Peter Stuyvesant, packed up their household gear, and with their wives and children crossed the broad river, rounded Constable Hook, and made their way up the Kill von Kull, until they had reached a picturesque spot within a mile of the dian settlement. Here they disembarkom their broad skifts and built them a cory little cluster of cabins, laid out their farms, and settled down to live free from the strife and vanities of New Amsterdam. To this tiny homestead they gave the name of Bergen. The name of the founder of this little Dutch settlement was Jan Von Buskirt, and not many years ago his descendants owned the entire city of Bay-

The Bergenites and the Communipaws lived on the best of terms for nearly two generations, exchanging civilities in the way of gifts of game and skins for odd bits of glass, beads, and gay colored ribbons.

## The Final Dissolution.

John Van Buskirk, an old man, who up to a few years ago was employed by the Etandard Oil Company, and who calls himinefficient boilers that ships by the score | self a descendant of the original founder of Bergen, tells the story of the final dissolution of the Communipaws and the gradual destruction of one of the most

uresque localities in this neighbord. This is his story: ...hen I was a lad of twelve—I am now fast rounding out four-score—an old Indian squaw used to visit my father's house and spend several weeks at a time, when she knows the young peohouse and spend several weeks at a time. I remember her distinctly, for she would sit by the fireside for hours of an evening and tell us children stories of the old days on the Hook when the Communi-paws lived there, happy and undisturbed, Many of these stories were of ghosts of great froquest chieftains, who would flit about the waters of the Kill von Kull and call upon the Communipaws to rise up in their might and destroy the white man

ere he swallowed them up and drove them from their hunting grounds.

"This old squaw, whose age might have been anywhere from sixty to a hundred, said she was descended from one of the chiefs of the tribe that for many years

no reason to doubt her story.

"She told us how the Communipaws first came to live on the Hook because they could not see the justice of waging war with the Iroquois against a tribe with whom they had always been on terms of whom they had always been on terms of peace. She told of the ever-growing friendship of her forefathers and the members of the little colony formed by my great-great-greadfather. As she droned forth her story we could see that peaceful little band of redmen, who instead of donning their war paint and making the woods and surrounding waters resound with their terrifying war cries, fished in the Kill von Kull bunted on the Jered in the Kill von Kull, bunted on the Jer shores, and occasionally brought down tear or a deer from the Orange Moun

#### The White Man's Encroachment.

"She told of the gradual encroachment of the white man, as he increased in num bers. She said that first they passed by the Hook down toward Perth Amboy, and then inland, but finally stopped on the very outskirts of the Communipawe' lit-tle village. As they increased in numbers they increased in greed, extending their domain until only a few wigwams were left, and even those were crowded out to the end of the Hook and the redmen compelled to hunt in the hills of Staten

"The few old warriors that were left packed up their household goods, loaded them on the shoulders of their squaws, and, with sadness in their hearts, bent their steps toward the wilderness of the West. As for her, nothing could per-suade her to forsake the spot where as a papoose she had first seen the curling smoke of her father's wigwams and where for so many years her people had lived in peace and happiness. She had buried her husband and father on the Hook, and her sons with their young squaws had gone into the great Northwest, where their eyes would never be cursed with the white man's ungodly inventions."—New

#### WELCOMES ARE FLOWERY An Eastern Woman's Wonder at Cal-

hornin Roses, A woman who has traveled much was

"Sacramento was the first city of the State which my daughter and I entered. Having a few hours to wait before taking a train, we strolled out and encountered a little girl with an armful of magnificent It was the middle of winter, and I ked on the sight to my daughter. The girl heard me and exclaimed:

"Oh, you can have them.' I said that I would take one, but she forced the whole armful upon me. "I was just taking them to school," she insisted, I can get plenty more at

'After lunch we walked out again and stopped at a residence to look over the fence at the roses in the garden. The lady of the house saw us from the window, came out, and picked a great bunch for us. We were fairly abashed at such treat-ment. We had come from the East, and we didn't know what to make of it.

out it, and said:
'Everyone who attends is expected to ng a bunch of roses. When we get off were huried fully equipped for the happy hunting grounds, have been dug up on Constable Hook since the corporation reared its city of oil tanks and factories, though in the present instance the exhumed bones and relies were better greserved than those found on any previous occasion. This might be accounted for, however, by the peculiar quality of the clay in which they were found.

A Pathetic History.

The finding of a few indian relies in a place where it is known that several centuries ago tribes of aborigines were wont to pitch their tents may not be a matter of unusual interest, but the real history of the most astonishing thing about it was about it was about it was about it was about it and said.

"Everyone who attends is expected to bring a bunch of roses. When we get cff the origin hand sais tooked an other man's blood. "Then," wrote Dispetition of the rail, in a scatning letter to O'Connell, the car I will take you to my bome and give you roses to carry, and show you where the opera house is. She did so, and almed with beautiful bunches of rose, we entered the opera house. Every lead to mether and so of the railing shed another man's blood. "Then," wrote Dispetition of the rail, in a scatning letter to O'Connell, "we shall meet at Philippi." Now the two antagonists were face to face at Philippi in the House of Commons, with happing, the floor per human blood. "Then," wrote Dispetition of the rail, in a scatning better to O'Connell, "we shall meet at Philippi." Now the two antagonists were face to face at Philippi.

The scat was soid, and we bought standing room. The entertainment was a sort of spectacular affair, in which the young girls of the city were dreased to represent the opera house. Every like the pour better the opera house is the car I will take you to my bome and give rou roses to carry, and show you where the opera house is the car I will take you to my bome and give rou roses to carry, and show you where the opera house is the whole so, and atmed with beautiful bunches of room the House o

can't allow company to stand up in Callformia.' And they gave up their seats to us, after paying \$2 apiece for them. How they knew we were strangers, I don't know, but they always 'spot you' in California, and do something nice for you be-

"My brother went to a convention in with laughter." San Francisco, and when his delegation had reached the headquarters they had chosen they found a perfect bower of and fresh put in their places. At all the other delegation headquarters it was the same. It's a little way they have in California,"-New York Times.

## CONCERNING THE CHAPERON.

## An Anti-Chaperon Association of

American Girls Suggested. There was once a young girl from the finishing school. When she returned one "Every great orator, from Demosthenes of her rural swains invited her to go buggy riding. "Oh," she replied, "it would fered from nervousness on the eve of an be awfully improper for me to go out with you without a chaperon." "Huh," with you without a chaperon." "Huh," said the rustic, "if you are afraid of me,

Daisy, you'd better carry a hatchet. some uninterested and very often bored many thousands spellbound by its m man taga after. A well-bred, will choose her men friends carefully; she will see that they are gentlemen in behavior and honorable in character; she will receive them in her home and discuss them with her mother; then why should Dame Grundy refuse to permit her companionship with them out-

It is a hardship for a young man who wishes to extend a courtesy to a nice girl of his acquaintance to pay bills for three instead of two and to forego the pleasure of her undivided society on acto tremble for fear of Aunt Maria's grim clance at some harmless frivolity or coquetry. "Two's company, three's none," never was truer in connection with the

chaperon question.

Finally it is a bore and a very wearlsome duty to Aunt Maria herself. She must put on her grey satin and go out to the latest comedy, when she is pining for her dressing sacque and a volume of a Kempls. She must sit behind a mettle-some team and feign enjoyment when she is dreadfully afraid of horses and knows pie are heartily wishing her away and she herself is wishing the name, and wondering if when she was young she was ever so perfectly silly and inane as these chattering maids.

H the girls of today would form an anti chaperon association and kick, kick, kick, against this absurd, useless con-vention, there would be happier men, happier girls, thrice-blessed chaperons

# pitched their tent on the Hook, and I have MAIDEN SPEECHES OF no reason to doubt her story. PARLIAMENTARIANS.

Englishmen Who Made Unpromis-

ing Starts. RIDICULED BY THE HOUSE.

Disraeli's First Effort Greeted With Ironical Laughter-Gladstone Confessed to Extreme Nervousness and

Paraell Made a Dismal Failure.

One night early in 1883 (the year after for the borough of High Wycombe) Benjamin Discaeli, sitting in the stranger's gallery of the House of Commons listened to the debate on the address in which Lord John Russell, Macaulay, Stanley, Pulwer, and other leading members of the House took part. Next day he wrote to his sister: "Was at the House of Commons yesterday during the whole of the debate- one of the finest we have had for years. Macaulay was admirable, but, between ourselves, I could floor them, all. This entre nous, I was never more confident of anything than that I could carry everything before me in that House. The time will come?

The time did come four years later, when, on December 7, 1837, Disraeli, having been returned as a Tory, stood up in the House of Commons to make his maiden speech. The story of that historic fiasco has never been fully told. What is generally known is that Disraeli was interrupted by bursts of ironical laughter almost from the beginning of his speech, and that at length, utterly unable to catch the ear of the House, he concommenting on California hospitality the cluded by shouting at the utmost pitch other day. She said: "I have never seen of his voice the famous phrase; "Though people who treat strangers as the Cali- I sit down now the time will come when fornians do in any other portion of the you will hear me." But the whole episode, what led up to it and what followed is most interesting.

The subject of the debate was a motion by Mr. Smith O'Brien for a select committee to enquire into the alleged practice of vexatious petitioning against Irish members. O'Connell supported the momembers. O'Connell supported the mo-tion, and it had been arranged that Sir Robert Peel should reply, but the strong-ly expressed wish of Disraeli that the duty might be given to him, backed as it was by many members of the party, induced the Tory leader to give way to his ardent young recruit.

#### O'Connell and Disraeli

There had been an absurd, though very bitter quarrel between O'Connel and Disraeli. O'Connell was one of Disraeli's sponsors when he carried the Radical flag ment. We had come from the many ment. We didn't know what to make of it.

"Later we were at Pasadena one day riding on one of the trolley cars that run out into the surrounding country. The road was lined with beautiful pepper trees, with great bunches of scariet peppers among the glossy green leaves. I made the remark that I wished I had a bunch to dry and take home with men.

"Till get you a bunch," said the conductor, and he actually stopped the car ductor, and he actually stopped the car ductor. ductor, and he actually stopped the car and got me a bunch of those peppers. A lady on the car asked us if we were going to the Rose Carnival. I told her I knew nothing about it. She explained glove on the right hand as a token of his terre in 1815, had made a vow against duelling, and always were a black kid glove on the right hand as a token of his lifelong repentance for having shed

was the prettiest thing I ever saw. But the most astonishing thing about it was that two gentlemen left their seats and forced us to take them.

"We said, 'Why, we cannot take your seats; you have paid for them, and we

seats; you have paid for them, and we have bought standing room.' They replied, 'Oh, you are strangers, and we the impudence of the Attorney General the impudence of the Attorney General not knowing him personally and going up to him in the lobby and saying: 'A very pleasant speech of yours, Mr. Disraell. Will you be kind enough to tell me what Lord John held beside the keys of St. Peter? 'The red cap of liberty, sir.' During the performance Peel quite screamed

Gladstone's first appearance as a speaker in the arena in which he was for so golden California popples and grent bas-kets of fresh fruit, nestling in its own leaves, on every hand. And each day the faded flowers and old fruit were removed member for Newark on January 29, 1833, dominent personality, was obscure and disappointing. He took his seat as a member for Newark on January 29, 1833, first parliament elected under the reform act-being then twenty-three years

Three weeks later, on February 21, he made his maiden speech. A petition signed by 3,009 Whigs of Liverpool was presented alleging bribery and corrup-tion against the Tory representatives of the town, and in the discussion which followed Gladstone interposed on behalf country who was sent to a fashionable of the electoral honor of his native place

important speech, and, although I cann-claim to share their gift of golden speec I can claim more than a fair share of their defect of nerves." Certainly he was The country lad's philosophy is sound.

Surely there is something radically wrong indistinteness of utterance and hesitancy when a girl cannot go out driving or to of manner only too obviously showed. lunch or the theatre with a man unless That voice which subsequently held so the reporters were taking notes. notice did this debut attract that a speech delivered in the House a few months later by his brother Thomas, in defence of their father, who was an owner of staves on his estate at Demerara, has often been described in biographical sketches as Gladstone's maiden effort.

## Salisbury's Unpromising Effort.

Lord Salisbury was twenty-four when, as Lord Robert Cecil, he took his seat in the House of Commons as a member for Stamford, in February, 1854. Two months later, on April 7, he delivered his first speech on Lord John Russell's university "Hansard" gives it only eighteen lines of its narrow columns, and the mem-bers who immediately followed in the debate made no reference to it; but Gladstone speaking later in the evening recoglized in generous terms the abilities of he young man who was destined after he lapse of thirty years to become his hief political rival. "This first effort, ich with promise," said he, "indicated hat there still issue forth from the ma-ernal bosom university men who in the ernal bosom university men who in the first days of their career give earnest of what they may afterward accomplish

## Sir William Barcourt's Success.

The most successful maiden speech of cent times was that of Sir William Harcourt. He was forty-one years old when he took his seat as a member for Oxford

seek re-election on accepting office in the Government, on the ground that it served no useful purpose. Mr. Vernon Harcourt (an he was then called) protested against leave being given even to bring in such a bill. The speech, which occupies six columns in "Hamsard" and was loudly applauded throughout, induced Viscount Eury to withdraw his motion.

Nervousness is not commonly recognized as an Irish failing, but at least three celebrated Irishmen have in this century owned its mastery when up for the first time before the House of Commons. On April 25, 1875, when a coercion bill for Ireland was in committee, Parmell seek re-election on accepting office in the

bill for Ireland was is committee. Parnell rose to deliver his first speech. He was obviously and painfully nervous and could only sammer out a few barely intellig-ible sentences about Ireland not being a geographical fragment

#### Witty Irish Members.

Eighty years or so ago a distinguished Irish member named Dogherty, who subsequently became chief justice of Ireland. he had failed in his contest as a Radical asked Canning what he thought of his maiden speech. "The only fault I can find with it," said Canning, "is that you called the speaker 'sir' too often." "My dear friend," said Dogherty, "if you knew the mental state I was in while speaking you would not wonder if I had called him ma'am." Whiteside, another Irish member, who also became chief justice of Ireland, used to relate that when during his maiden speech he the speaker's wig surrounded by flames he knew it was time to sit down .-Macmillan's Magazine.

#### MEDICINE FOR CATS.

#### Snakes, Deer, Tonds, Foxes, and Bugs Are Used.

"It's a good thing the general public curiously written prescriptions they bring to the druggist," said a prominent prescription druggist. Three or four doctors were lounging in the little office of the prescriptionist and his remark set them talking about the "odd things in medi-

We of the old school," said one of the doctors, "use more vegetables in our prescriptions; the new school russ some to animals. Yet we aliopaths use anito animals. Yet we aliopaths use ani-mals, too. For instance, there's the musk. It's taken from a deer's gland, and is used as a stimulant after all other means have failed. Absolutely pure musk is hard to get and is very expensive. It costs \$30 an ounce, and the usual dose is sixty

comes from a hog's stomach, and pancreatin, which comes from the glands of a sheep's neck. Then we use su-prarenal capsules for indigestion—and the sheep gives us these, too. But in the main we depend on the vegetable

There happened to be a homeopath the party, and he started to tell of the things that the new school appropriated from the animal world. He told how the common American toad was often used in North

The live animal is fastened to a sinb of cork by four strong pins stuck through the webs of the feet. Then the poles of an induction apparatus in ac-tion are slowly drawn over the back of the animal, whereupon the poison soon issues from the dorsal glands. This is removed with a small horn knife, and mixed with the proportion of 1 part toad to 1,000 parts sugar of milk.

The South American toad does not have the polson removed by electricity. It is irritated with a feather and then its sa-

liva is scraped from its mouth and used in the preparation of certain medicines.

The virus from a copperhead snake is used with good results in throat affections, and rattlesnake venom is used for a variety of ills. The snake is chlore formed and the poison gland between the ear and the eye is pressed. The venom drops on pulverized sugar of milk, and is then prepared by the chemists for the

The liver of foxes is also a well-known preparation, as is also the common po-tato bug. The potato bug's Latin name is doryphoro decemilnesta, and written out it seems like a formidable drug, indeed. The live insect is crushed and covered with five parts of its weight of alcohol. Then this is poured into a bottle, put in a cool place for eight days, and shaken

The common ant is also used in medicine, and so is the much-hated bedbug. A tincture from this latter insect is used with good effect to remove a clogged-up condition of the ears by reason of the natural Wahle of Germiny was the first to ind days.
a medicinal use for the bedbug. the co

Animals and insects in plenty and "odd things" help medicine out of many a tight hole. A list by no means com-plete included the black spider found in Curacao, the Spanish fly, the roe from the carp, ordinary spider web, crawfish, the cockroach, the morning glory plant, the oil beetle, the common skunk, somees politely known as the polecat, and the stinging wasp

Nearly every plant that grows has its own peculiar value to medicine, but it has been only in recent years that the animals have added their mites to the help of the doctor and the chemist.— Houston Chrontele.

#### HERRINGS FOR ALL. Nearly a Billion Fishes Taken in the Scotch Catch.

The statistics just issued by the Scotch Fishery Board show that during the midsummer herring fishing on the east coast. of Scotland, including the most northeastern county of England and the Orkney and Shetland Islands, a fishing which lasts barely sixteen weeks, some 930,000,-000 herrings were landed.

Some idea of the magnitude of the schools of herrings which visit our shores lower Colorado and the gulf, adopt even each year may be gained from the fact that could the herrings from this one fishing alone be served up together at a monster breakfast each inhabitant of London-where, of course, the big feed would have to take place-would receive 186 herrings as his or her share at the

banquet, says the "London Mail." All the wonderful ingenuity which could be commanded by an army of experienced chefs might be requisitioned for the great function: the homely dainty might be served up in a variety of ways, from grilled herring to bloater roes on toast, or disguised as Harengs fumes a la Bruxelloise Harengs Mariones, or Har-engs a la Hankey-Pankey; herrings devil-ed, roast, bolled, fricasseed, choked, and the shade of Mrs. Glasse only knows what

If this Scotch catch of herrings were divided among Londoners at the rate of one per day, then they would be tired to death with feasting off herrings, for the supply would give them a breakfast each day for twenty-five weeks without intermission; or it would allow every inhabitant of Great Britain and Ireland to have herring for breakfast every day for a But all these herrings are not kept for

home consumption. Of the total catch some 1,620,000 barrels have been cured for export; so it may roughly be accured that one-third has been kept for home consumption, the other two-thirds going

United Kingdom, Of the quantity that goes abread each man, woman and child on the Continent could have one as a taster, and then come for a second help-Presuming they were satisfied with one each, there would be left enough for every-

body in the United States, and then there

CHARACTER IN LIPS.

The Mouth as a Correct Index of Temperament.

According to a physiognomist, the lower lip is the most important part of the mouth as an indicator of character. Acording to its fullness, freshness in apsearance, and width it indicates ben tence and liberality. A pale, shriveled, and narrow lower lip reveals a decided want of these qualities. There are thick under lips that hang

o that they become almost a dis so that they become almost a distingue-ment, and these, as well as looking ugly denote indolence and a love of luxury. Taking the opposite extreme, however, it is not destrable to have pronounced thin ips, for when the outline of the Pins is surrow and united to a mouth with a sin-ster expression, there is indicated a great beliciency of natural kindness in their owner, a want of warmth, and but little capacity to love. Well defined and de-veloped lips, the outlines of which are rounded out, are admired for their heauty and moral worth, being as they are, to-kens of a tender-hearted, amiable, and sympathetic disposition. Well-closed tips are a sign of discre-

tion. If the upper one is long, in addition to being pressed down firmly upon the lower one, both mental and physical power appertain to their owner. Supposing the upper lip is very abort, and the mid-dle teeth of the top row are constantly exposed, a fondness for praise is betray-

Frequently another type of mouth is seen, one in which the corners of the lips descend, indicating a person of a despendent disposition, prone to dwell overmuch oon the serious side of life. the corners turn up in the form of a Cu-pid's bow, their possessor is of a bright and cheerful nature, always finding a sildoes not know what is meant by the ver lining to every cloud and good in every curiously written prescriptions they bring erything. - London Mail.

# DUCKS PLENTIFUL OUT IN ARIZONA.

HUNTERS KILL THEM WITH CLUBS

Sport Detracted From by the Pres. ence of Great Flocks That Hover Around the Sheets of Water.

Wild ducks from the northern lakes are warming southward, and in such numbers as have never been known in this portion of the Southwest. Hunters of the duck, who have shot the maliard, the teal, and the canvasback, in all portions of the South declare that never have been seen such large and early flocks as are settling down along the lower Colorado and Gulf of California, says a Phoenix, Ariz, news-paper. From a few ciles below Yuma, far down the river and below its mouth, lies a fine duck country. Below the inter-national line, where game laws are un-known, in such quantities are the birds that from a true sportsman's point of but each year there is an apparent increase in the incoming flocks. Hardened by their long flight from the north, the
ducks fatten quickly in the luxury of the
lowlands, and become easily approachable, by virtue of the comparatively
small number of hunters that go into the
region.

dling, without any intermixture of the
same, or the addition of any Indian meal
or flour from any ether grain. All bread
offered for sale was required to be
stamped with the initials of the maker.
Any bread offered for sale not so stamped
was to be forfeited to the wond-the pur-

#### Learning the Hunting Grounds.

Learning the Hunting Grounds.

Each year, however, the hunting ground is becoming better known, and there are few Eastern sportsmen who get into southwestern Arizona during the winter and late autumn who do not try their luck at the Colorado River ducks. Last December a party of New York and California hunters made a trip from Yuma down the river and gulf in a small steamer and brought in what is believed to be the largest bag of ducks ever known. In a two days' ride down seventy-five miles of the river they killed more birds than could be packed into the hold and on the deck of the steamer, and before they had reached the mouth of the Colorado eight of the ten men in the party were nursing shoulders. Last were so badly bruined by hundreds of recoils of the breechloaders that were so badly bruined by hundreds of recoils of the breechloaders that were so badly bruined by hundreds of recoils of the breechloaders that were so badly bruined by hundreds of recoils of the breechloaders that were so badly bruined by hundreds of recoils of the breechloaders that were so badly bruined by hundreds of recoils of the breechloaders that were so badly bruined by hundreds of recoils of the breechloaders that were so badly bruined by hundreds of recoils of the breechloaders that were so badly bruined by hundreds of recoils of the breechloaders that were so badly bruined by hundreds of recoils of the breechloaders that were so badly bruined by hundreds of recoils of the breechloaders that were so badly bruined by hundreds of recoils of the breechloaders that were so badly bruined by hundreds of recoils of the breechloaders that were so badly bruined by hundreds of recoils of the breechloaders that were so badly bruined by hundreds of recoils of the breechloaders that were so badly bruined by hundreds of recoils of the breechloaders that were so badly bruined by hundreds of recoils of the breechloaders that they were unable to shoot again for the breechloaders that the cash price of flour was to be ascertained the last week of e When Guaymas was reached and the count made it was found that 3.8% ducks were on the boat. For two days the population of the Mexican port reveled in a great free banquet of ducks planofories, with additional kets, Astor

Down along the Gila River, the Pima Indians kill the ducks in large numbers, using only clubs as weapons. Creeping like anakes through the thick brush which (flattering himself to be a judge) will, leads close up to the banks of the stream or its bayous, three or four Pima lads wil emerge suddenly and simultaneously upor the bank, and within a few feet of a flock

## Indians Armed With Clubs.

Each Indian is armed with a half dozen short, heavy clubs, and each lets fly a missile as the frightened, squawking ducks arise. Sometimes a two-foot mesquite stick brings down two ducks, and goods, "among the latter being brandy rarely misses one. Then, before the flight six years old." is fairly started, another volley is launched and two or three more wounded birds drop to the water. Then three or four lithe red bodies churn through the water, and it is a merry fight for the birds. To hold two or three wounded, struggling, diving ducks in deep water is no small task, and only the long practice of the Pima gives the perfection which makes the feast

a more interesting method of getting their game. The older bucks, with bows and arrows, secure the birds in the good, old-fashioned manner, but the younger boys use a plan more difficult and less certain. Early in the morning, before dawn, they arrange in the water of the buyous light horsehair riains, weighted and buoyed, until they float about three thes below water level. Then attaching to traps long and strong lines, the boys When the birds settle in the water and finally congregate about a buoy, there is a long, sharp, and hard pull, and one or hauled to dry land and the stew pot.

## PLUCKY HAWAIIAN BOYS.

To Start a School Newspaper to Raise Funds for a Gymnasium.

The Hawaiian boys are apparently boys of spirit. Those of the Kaahumanu school at Honolulu have long desired a gymnaat Hosolaiu nave long desired a gyalia-sium building on the school grounds, but the city has not seen fit to build it for them. Now the boys have undertaken to raise the money and have it built without municipal aid. After holding several meetings they decided on a plan which they feel sure will be successful

they feel sure will be successful.

The boys are soon to start a paper to
be called the "Maile Lehus," to be devoted to matters of interest concerning
Kaahumanu school, and in a general way to the Continent and America.

This reduces the Londoners' allowance to a breakfast of sixty, or say, a good round seven for each resident of the hope to form the nucleus of a fund which will go far toward making their pet scheme a certainty. Kaahumanu school auses; price to subs has a printing establishment and the old-er boys are being taught to set type and perform all the little old jobs which are highly commended. necessary in the printing department of a job office or newspaper. They have a fine printing press and everything apper-taining to the mechanical needs of such

# BUSINESS MEN OF OLD WASHINGTON.

The Butcher, the Baker, and Candiestick Maker.

RAPID STRIDES IN TRADE.

Grocers Supplied the Wants of the Forefathers of the Capital in 1803-Four Lawyers, Three Preachers, and Fifteen Gentlemen in City.

Washington never was, perhaps, a bustness city, but there was a time when trade competition was even less than at present. In 1803, as is ascertained by rare documentary evidence, there were, in the Capital of the nation, 4 architects, 2 merchant tailors, 1 notary public, 10 clerks, 21 merchants, 16 stonecutters, 2 lumber merchants, 18 catters, 17 tstiors, 15 gentlemen, 2 sailors, 8 peddlers, 4 painters, 2 painters and glaziers, 63 carpenters, 12 joiners, 6 physicians, 7 cabinetmakers, 10 printers, 82 laborers, 18 bricklayers, 1 turner, 2 sailmakers, I cooper, 1 nail cutter, 13 house carpenters, 3 tinners, 23 shoemakers, 3 pump makers, 1 millwright, 9 tavern keepers, 13 plasterers, 6 bakers, I carver and gilder, I brickmaker, 7 stone masons, 2 booksellers, 2 grocers, 24 officers of the Government, 1 brewer, 4 lawyers, 8 blacksmiths, 2 masons, 3 ministers of the gospel, 5 schoolmasters, 33 shopkeepers, 2 chair makers, 2 coach makers, etc.

It is learned that, in 1804, preparations were made for the holding of a fair in this city. It was thought that great benefit would result, both to the city and to the farmers of the vicinity. This first fair commenced May 1, 1805, and continued three days. James Hotan, Joseph Hodgson, and Henry Ingle were appointed

Arrival of the Mary Ann.

On October 18, 1865, the sloop Mary Ann, from Guilforo, Conn., arrived at the navy yard, and had for sale on board potatoes, onions, cheese, hay, clover seed, table fish, etc. About the same time the schooner Ann arrived at Lear's wharf with eighteen hundred bushels of "coals," from Nicholson & Heath's black pits, Richmond, the "coals" being reputed the best in Virginia. They were offered for sale on board the scheoner.

An act of the council of Washington, adopted April 17, 1806, with reference to the baking of bread, is of considerable interest to those who like to trace the growth of the industry of their untive or residence city. The act regulated the weight and quality of bread. It provided that after the 1st of June, 1866, bread made or offered for sale in the city of view shooting loses its enjoyment, and becomes a mere simughter. Every fall and winter millions of ducks are killed there ed flour, either superfine, fine, or midding, without any intermixture of the dling, without any intermixture of the chaser, or to the trustees of the peor of the city of Washington. Single and dou-

In February, 1807, P. Mauro notified the makes, together with other musical inwhen sold, warrant them to be of superjor

quality and without any defect." Tunis Chavin, dry goods, merchant, 'n February, 1808, removed to his new store near the mayy yard gate. About this time F. A. Wagler offered for sale two "fortepianos" made by Broadwood, and they were probably superior to any in the place; also all kinds of dry and wet

The Washington Commercial Company was organized at a meeting held March 16, 1808, at Stelle's Hotel. Twelve directors were chosen, as follows: Thomas is. To linger Peter Miller, John McGowan, C. sziling. W. Goldsborough, Joseph Forest, James and D. Barry, Alexander Kerr, Adam Lindsay, Loha D. Von Von Will. John P. Van Ness. William Prout, Samuel dress the perfection which makes the feast to the telege that night.

The Seri and Cocopah Indians, along the sale business. In August, 1868, they re-ceived from New York a large shipment of various kinds of goods, liquors, sugars, teas, coffees, spices, and groceries. This company continued to do business many

The growth of the city was slow until war was so limited that the inhabitants were compelled to go to Georgetown or Alexandria to purchase necessary arti-cles of dry goods, hardware, groceries, china, glassware, etc., but by 1816 there had been such an increase in the grawth of business houses in the central part of the city that every article of necessity, convenience, and even of luxury could be

#### had without difficulty at home Pennsylvania Avenue in 1816.

At this time the number of stores on Pennsylvania Avenue, between the Canitol and White House, was as follows: Dry goods, 16; groceries, 7; hardware, 2; china, glassware, etc., 2; drug stores, 2; millinery stores, 3; confectioneries, 3; hats, shoes, etc., 2; books and stationery, 2; leather stores, 1; cabinet stores, 3; chair factories, 1; "merchant taylors," 3; the different branches, two extensive bo tels, and a reading room well supplied with books, papers, etc. Among the book stores in the city in

Among the book stores in the city in 1819 were those of David & Force and Henry Guegan. later, but not m Pishey Thompson came later, but not many years after 1820, On January 12, 1829, Mr. Thompson advertised for the first time in Washington, Webster's Dictionary in two large quarto volumes; price to subscribers, \$20 in boards, and \$25 in cloth. Mr. Thompson was the author of a history of Boston, England,

## A New Word Wanted.

wention, there would be happier men, happier girls, thrice-blessed chaperons and lots more fun. And if it is found to be necessary, as a last resort, the girls can carry hatchets and go on their way rejoicing in peace and undisturbed by this haunting representative of the social law.—Pittsburg Gazette.

On February 16, 1869, and just a week later addressed the house for the first would be some 250,000,000 herrings to some 250,000,000 herrings to spare—a quantity about sufficient to interest the calonies to the British colonies to the breakfast.

And if the 320,000,000 herrings were dead to tail in a line they would the varied by the statute of Queen Anne which makes it necessary for members of the House to later addressed the house for the first would be some 250,000,000 herrings to spare—a quantity about sufficient to intermine pressure and everything appersion in a paper as they contemplate issuing.

The printing press and everything appersion of the mechanical needs of such that interpolation of the British colonies to the breakfast.

And if the 320,000,000 herrings were dead to tail in a line they would the teachers are giving the older of the training to the mechanical needs of such time. The subject was happily one in which he was well versed. Viscount Bury saked for leave to introduce a measure pupils, and the practical lesson in continuous colonies to the breakfast.

And if the 320,000,000 herrings were dead to tail in a line they would be some 250,000,000 herrings to the mechanical needs of such that in a paper as they contemplate issuing.

The printing press and everything appersion of the mechanical needs of such that in a paper as they contemplate issuing.

The printing press and everything appersion of the mechanical needs of such that in a paper as they contemplate issuing.

The printing press and everything appersion of the mechanical needs of such that in a paper would naturally with the scale of the mechanical needs of such that is a paper would naturally with the scale of the mechanical needs Why not a shorter term for "wireless